









## MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

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THE NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF AND  
THE NATIVE TRADE OF  
HONGKONG.

The new tariff applied to the junk trade with Hongkong and Meats, although it has been suspended at the latter port, is still enforced at the various outlets Hongkong. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. WONG SHING drew attention to the subject, particularly with reference to the duty imposed on salt fish. Under the tariff schedule it is exempted from duty as an export, but is subjected to duty as an import. That tariff applied only to foreign vessels, but we are bound to assume that the Chinese Government will not impose duties on its own vessels in excess of those imposed on foreign vessels. As a matter of fact junks trading with this port have hitherto enjoyed the benefit of a differential tariff. It follows, therefore, that if salt fish coming into Hongkong is taxed by the Chinese Customs it must be on the principle that Hongkong is a Chinese seaport at which HONGKONG CUSTOMS authorities can impose duties on imports. The tax is clearly indefensible, and its imposition calls for an energetic protest on the part of the Colonial Government. When the Council meets next Friday we shall definitely hear what has been done, as Mr. WONG SHING gave notice at the last meeting.

of his intention to ask a question. When he mentioned the subject last week the Government was evidently taken by surprise. The Acting Governor said it was the first he had heard of the matter, but that the C-much might rest assured that no action prejudicial to the interests of this colony would be allowed. His Excellency also said he hoped all difficulties would disappear when the Foreign Collector had everything in his own hands. Has not the Foreign Collector everything in his own hands at present? This is a question on which a little more information would be welcomed. In the meanwhile on the basis of agreement arrived at between the British and Chinese Commissioners in pursuance of the Article 7, section 3, of the Chiefs Convention, and the Additional Article, it is stipulated (1) "That none does whatever shall be demanded from junks coming to Hongkong from ports in China or proceeding from Hongkong to ports in China over and above the dues paid by the owner or payable at the ports of clearance or destination;" and (2) that the officer of the Customs Inspectorate responsible for the management of the Customs shall be investigating and settle any complaints made by junks against the Native Customs Revenue Stations or cruisers in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, and that the Governor of Hongkong shall be entitled to send a Hongkong Customs officer to be present at and assist in the investigation and decision." The new regulations came into force on the 1st instant, under the regulations issued by Sir ROBERT HAYE with the sanction of the Viceroy of Peking. The purport of these regulations was explained in an article which appeared in our columns on the 5th instant. The regulations provide: (1) that native vessels belonging to a treaty port, when clearing for Hongkong or Mexico, must pay full export tariff, and hence clearance will be cancelled at one of the six stations; (2) that on her return to a treaty port she must report at one of the stations; and on arrival at her destination may fulfil import tariff; (3) that junks belonging to a non-treaty port on reporting at the stations on their voyage to Hongkong pay half tariff duty and on their return voyage full tariff duty; (4) Hongkong or Mexico junks are to pay full tariff duty at the stations on their outward and inward voyages. These regulations must be read in the light of the agreement above referred to, wherein it is stipulated that no dues shall be demanded from junks trading with Hongkong above those payable at the port of entry or clearance. Consequently, when a junk has paid full tariff duty at one of the stations she ought not to be called upon to pay any further duty on arrival at her port of destination, or, when she has to pay half tariff duty at the stations, no more than half tariff duty ought to be collected at her port of departure. Nothing can be

## TYPHOON WARNINGS

Dr. DOBERCKE, in his weather report the other day, stated that a small typhoon had crossed the China Sea. Information of the approach of the typhoon, or of its existence, would have been of more practical utility, than information coming only after its final disappearance. Presumably the data received at the Observatory were not sufficient to enable the Director to issue any earlier notification. Dr. DOBERCKE, we understand, wishes the Observatory to be placed in direct telegraphic communication with the Cable Companies' offices in Queenstown. The Cable Companies are most obliging in allowing the use of the cables to the Observatory, and if a connection was made between the office of the Observatory and the Cable Companies and the Observatory, the latter could communicate promptly with the meteorological stations in Japan, on the coast of China, in Tongkin, at Cape St. James, the Philippines, and, shortly, with South Cape, Formosa, the Observatory being on friendly terms with all the stations named. The number of stations in the China Coast Meteorological Service is sufficient, but want direct telegraphic communication to increase their accuracy. In fact the Observatory gets more information, it is believed, than any station in the world; the reason why so little of it can be utilized is that there is no direct communication with any of the stations. If there was direct communication with the offices in Queenstown the Observatory would be able to make inquiries as to the cause when the

telegrams from any of the stations did not arrive before were delayed, and the efficiency of the service would be much increased. The question is simply one of expense, and the colony would probably be unwilling to see any further heavy expenditure incurred on account of the Observatory. The establishment has already far outgrown the idea with which it was started. What was intended was simply to get out a practical meteorologist and supply him with sufficient instruments to enable him to work out storm warnings with an approximation to accuracy. Both at Manila and Shanghai there were observatories worked by the Jesuit Fathers at small cost, which was provided for privately, and what was intended in Hongkong was to establish an observatory of about the same or a slightly higher grade at the public expense. Dr. DOZSACK was the Director selected, and the modest ideas of the Government and the community fell far short of the large ideas of that talented gentleman, whose ambition it appears to be to make the Hongkong Observatory the first and the most expensive in the world. Of the value of the work done by Dr. DOZSACK there can be no two opinions; in fact his reports are acknowledged and reviewed by all scientific authorities, and the publications of the Observatory with reference to typhoon investigations are more exhaustive than those of any other station. But much of the work done by Dr. DOZSACK is work in which the colony is not specially interested and for which it has no desire to pay. As to direct cable communication between the Observatory and the Telegraph Companies' offices in Queen's-road, such communication would doubtless be extremely useful, but the question of expense stands in the way.

At the meeting of the International Meteorological Committee held at Paris two years ago a discussion took place on the question, "How is it possible to ensure the receipt of meteorological telegrams in time to be of use?" and an interesting report on the subject by Captain J. C. DE BARRIO CAPELLO, of the El Estero Observatory, was read. The position taken up by Captain CAPELLO was that the meteorological observatories or institutes should be in direct telegraphic communication by means of underground lines. Such a system, he said, was very far from being realised. Nevertheless they ought to try to improve the existing service, although its imperfection was well known. At present meteorological reports are transmitted over lines called international by the telegraphic administrations of neighbouring countries, the reports being classed as service telegrams. Telegraphic reports are classed under three heads—state telegrams, service messages, and private telegrams. The transmission of the telegrams of these three categories takes place in this same order. Captain CAPELLO recommended that as a means of diminishing delay meteorological reports should be raised to the first class and treated as state telegrams. The Committee, having heard Captain CAPELLO's letter read, adopted a resolution to the effect that the telegraphic service generally worked in a satisfactory manner in most parts of Europe, thanks to the liberality of the Telegraphic Administrations. The method of the elevation of the rank of such telegrams proposed by M. CAPELLO appeared to be difficult of realisation, but the Committee considered it very desirable that the greatest efforts should be made with the different Telegraphic Administrations to obtain a more rapid transmission of these telegrams generally, especially of the telegrams from the Iberian Peninsula, which often suffered very considerable delays. The Committee, it will be seen, recognised that Captain CAPELLO's proposition was impracticable, and we fear that Dr. DOBROW'S ideas, involving large expenditure, will equally have to be recognised as impracticable, or at least they will have to be carried out very gradually. The ideas are good, from a theoretical point of view, but they involve the question of expense, and at present the colony is not in a position to incur any expenditure that can be avoided. Before leaving the subject, however, we must congratulate Dr. DOBROW on the excellence the Time Ball service has now attained to. About two months ago a new line between the Observatory and Time Ball was set up for the Government by the

## JUDICIAL BARBARITY IN CHINA.

Among the many serious blots on the administration of justice in China are the frequent use of torture and the fearful barbarity of many of the punishments inflicted. Of the late instances in which that most shocking mode of execution called the *ling chih* has been resorted to have been especially numerous and notable. Our Canton correspondent mentions one case which took place on the repulsive Execution Ground in that city only a few days since. The criminal was a woman, and she had been convicted of the heinous murder of her husband; but however vicious and ferocious she may have been, the infliction of such a horrible and vengeful punishment cannot be justified. In the case of a female criminal Chinese law visits the offence with special severity, and the most cruel death is devised for the murderers if the victim be a lord of creation. There is a widespread field in China for the advocate of woman's rights—a country where the softer sex is thought to have no rights or privileges, and very little liberty. Apart from the brutality with which the law in the Central Kingdom deals with woman, and apart from considerations of common humanity, the punishment of the *ling chih* ought to be abolished on the ground that it depraves the public mind among whom, if it does not bring a taste for blood, it must at least have a hardening effect, blunting the

their feelings and heightening the insensibility to suffering in others that so generally characterises the Chinese lower classes. This want of feeling is largely due to the sickening spectacles too frequently seen in the streets and public places, where offenders against the law are often exposed to a lingering death. Such a case was recorded the other day at Fowchow. A luckless Taoist priest who had endeavoured, though without success, to compass the ruin of a young married woman, was placed in a cage with a cage round him, neck designed to make him stand on his toes only, there to starve to death in unpeakable agony, exposed to the fiercest heat of the sun and the jeers of the unfeeling public. It is of course difficult to get up any feeling of compassion for a wretch of this description, and his punishment should certainly be made to fit his crime, but these severe sentences carried out against members of the Red India's sanguinary code than that of a nation boasting a civilisation of more than two thousand years. It is hardly to be wondered at that the Chinese people, accustomed to such sights as these, atrocities inflicted in the sacred name of justice, should grow up with blunted sensibilities and narrowed sympathies.

The use of *illegal* torture is sometimes denounced in memorials to the Throne, and "the question" is no doubt often resorted to for most nefarious purposes by corrupt mandarins. But we are now more concerned with the torture that is admittedly *legal*, which is a scandal and a disgrace to the ancient Empire. The *N. O. Daily News*, in a recent article, writing on the subject, alleges that wherever Eyebrows are near a tendency to secrecy in the use of torture in the yamen is shown, and proceeds to relate an incident which goes to support this conjecture. Our contemporary says:—"A friend told us some months ago that as it had come to his knowledge that the officials at the native city of one of the open ports were inflicting a great deal of torture on their prisoners, who were unable or unwilling to satisfy their demands, he took measures to have the instruments which were used for this purpose photographed, with the view of having them published. In this way he would have let the world know something of the manner in which Chinese justice, such as it is, is administered. He all but succeeded. A photographer was admitted on some excuse or another into the yamen and was about to photograph the instruments when the suspicious of the attendants were aroused and the artist was hurried out of the room." It is satisfactory, at all events, to find that the mandarins are indisposed to allow foreigners to know what goes on in their courts; it argues some sense of the fact that the practice of torture is not a thing to be proud of; of they may even be ashamed of using it. Torture has been practically abolished in Japan, where the Government have recognised that its use is not in harmony with the genius of modern civilization and must be expunged from the code of any nation desiring to be ranked among enlightened powers. In China, it is to be feared, it will be long before any real reform of the system of the administration of justice is attempted. The Chinese official is fully convinced that the mild laws and humane punishments of the Western world are wholly inapplicable to the Celestial Empire, and at present, until the people have been educated to another standard; no doubt he has some colour for his contention. A short term of imprisonment in a comfortable goal with sufficient if plain food is no deterrent to the Chinese criminal, who better appreciates the want he has been accustomed to dread—the *argumentum baculum*. But while it may be necessary to retain the bamboo as a castigatory for thieves and rascals, there is no necessity for the employment of torture in the courts, and there is urgent need for the abolition of those ruthless and infernal punishments above alluded to, which no crime can justify, and which serve to demoralize the minds and vitiate the hearts of the people.

THE NEW FRANCO-CHINESE COM.  
MERCIAL TREATY.

M. CONSTANS, the French Minister to China who is about to be succeeded at Peking by M. LEMAITRE, was appointed apparently for the express purpose of negotiating a Commercial Treaty with the Chinese Government in place of that concluded on the 25th April, 1886, by M. COGODEAN. The Peking correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary states that it is rumoured there that the new treaty was signed on the 29th June last and that its terms are satisfactory.

and honourable to both contracting parties, If it be this correct, M. CONSTANS has accomplished a most difficult task and deserves commendation. The points on which the French merchants took exception to M. COGODEAN's treaty were important, and M. CONSTANS has carried them all he intended to be congratulated. Those points included, if we are rightly informed—1, That no Chinese Consuls be appointed to Tongking; 2, that the Yunnan Authorities should permit the import of salt to that province through Tongking; 3, that the same Authorities should remove the interdict on the export of opium from Yunnan to Tongking; 4, that Yunnan produce, when passed through Tongking, may be re-imported by sea into China free of import or coast trade duty; and, 5, that the frontier trading stations be placed under regulations. The first of these stipulations would require the repeal of Article II. of M. COGODEAN's convention, which gave the Chinese Government the right to appoint Consuls to Hanoi and Haiphong. We doubt very much whether the Peking Government has surrendered this privilege. There must have been some give and take in the negotiations, and we shall be surprised if, in this particular, the concession was not made on the French

The *Margis Tzeno* and the *Viceroy of Chihli* are alike inclined to insist upon the right of China to despatch representatives to all countries to which Chinese subjects resort for purposes of trade or employment. The right to export salt from Tonquin into Yunnan would, it was anticipated by French merchants, be of material advantage to them, and might develop into a remunerative trade. The removal of the interdiction on the traffic in opium imposed by Article XIV. of the Convention of 1886, if conceded, will likewise tend to promote trade in Tonquin, as will the concession of the exemption of Yunnan produce from further duty after passing through Tonquin. It will be interesting, when the text of the new *Commercial Treaty* is published, to note the concessions made and see how far the French Minister has been successful in his efforts to revise his predecessor's work. *M. CONSTANS* was not only hampered by the inherent difficulty of granting concessions granted, but he was also labouring under the serious disadvantage of serving under ephemeral Governments, the instructions from which might vary, and whose support of him—by reason of their difficulties near home—was very half-hearted. The path of the French diplomatist in the East has ceased to be a bed of roses. Not only is he less powerfully backed by his Government, but he finds the Peking Government, strong in a knowledge of their strength, more insensible to bluster and little more amenable to reason. If, therefore, *M. CONSTANS* has gained the larger half of the points which were desired by France he will have deserved well of his countrymen.

## THE YANGTZE FLOODS.

Early in the summer the river Yangtze was so low that it was at one time doubted whether there would be sufficient water for the ocean steamers to get up to Hankow to load tea. This fear, however, proved to be groundless, for the river rose in time, and apprehensions subsequently turned in a reverse direction and floods were anticipated as probable. This latter foreboding has been only too amply realised. Last advice from Hankow report heavy rains and a serious rise of the great river. Our Shanghai morning contemporary announces that the Yangtze at Hankow has risen to 45 feet 5 inches above winter low water mark, "and the Settlement and unsubmerged portion of the native town appears as a low island in the midst of a vast inland sea. The water is within a few feet of the top of the wall which shuts off the town from the plain to the north-west, and it is covered with refugees and their poultry, yards and pig sties until not another inch is available. At Kiukiang the whole Bund is covered and the river now extends in an unbroken sweep to the foot of the Linhai hills some miles to the rear. In short, the river has now inundated its whole valley right up to the gates of the city."

to the mountains, near and distant, which bound it to the north and south. All the riverine towns are more or less under water, and thousands of farm villages along the banks are submerged to the eaves of the houses. The valley being thus filled, the current, except at the outlets and inlets of the different basins into which its course is divided, runs slack; but beyond the Hupeih plain the torrent is pouring down from Sz-chen at the rate of 7 and 8 knots an hour, and the Ichang steamer has to push forth all their power to surmount it." The cotton and rice crops are regarded as lost, and much suffering must result from the desiccation this will cause. The natives report a heavy loss of life as one consequence of the inundations, but this report is necessarily vague and may turn out to be exaggerated. What is certain, however, is that there will be a check to trade for a time, and a good deal of unrelieved poverty will inevitably follow. A great river

is a good servant but a bad master, and these rivers unfortunately too often find in their rivers masters whose wayward course they are unable to control. This is especially the case with the *Hoang Ho*, or *Yellow River* and the *Yangtze* being less impetuous and capricious than the great northern waterway. In this instance, however, the *Yangtze* has proved as unreliable as "China's Sorrows," and quite as destructive. Any attempt to control the action of the river would involve such an enormous outlay that it is improbable that the Chinese Government will, spite of all losses, make any sustained effort to improve the navigation or check the overflow of the vast stream which now and again disastrously submerges the great and fertile plain through which it flows, converting prosperity into penury often in one brief day.

## HOW TO PRESERVE HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

In his report on the health of Hankow for the half year ended 31st March, 1886, Dr. Beco calls attention to the rule of health to be observed during the hot season. In cases of sunstroke, he says, it will generally be found that the victim has neglected some necessary precaution, or while taking precautions has exposed himself when not in a fit condition to resist the tax on his vital resources. If a person exposes himself when over-worked or over-worried or after late nights he increases his chance of a return home "feeling the sun." But, says the doctor, "the more I see of tropical climates the more convinced am I that the vital tone has to be lowered before the sun has much chance against a moderately careful person." To preserve the general health he recommends attention to the diet, adapting it to the season. Thus in the hot weather the diet should be as much as possible of fish and fowl, neither the meat nor drink at that season should be of too stimulating a nature. Most residents will probably agree with Dr. Beco in advocating exercise for all who are free from organic disease, though

where we were there are some who oppose all exercise during the summer beyond the customary stroll in the evening. Nor are they without some show of reason on their side. Even at tennis it is easy for a person not of the most robust physique to over-fatigue himself, and over-fatigue, in a tropical climate is one of the things to be most especially avoided. No doubt an active life is ordinarily much more healthy than a sedentary one, and those who are condemned to the latter often think they can adjust the balance by exercise after work hours. But between exercise in the ordinary course of duty during the working hours of the day and exercise taken after a long and trying day at one's desk in an oppressive heat there is a vast difference. The only safe guide in such matters is a man's own feeling. If by exercise he feels invigorated, and his appetite for dinner improved, then exercise is good; but if it is followed by lassitude and distaste for food it is harmful instead of beneficial. There is a natural disinclination, especially amongst young men, to acknowledge that exercise does not agree with them; as this seems to argue some weakness of constitution, but it is useless, indeed foolhardy, to struggle against the fact when it is demonstrated by undue fatigue. Over-exertion is certainly to be guarded against as much as want of exercise. Before leaving the subject we will quote a few remarks of Dr. Brad's on one form of exercise very much in vogue at this season of the year, namely, swimming:—"We would caution all against swimming after (or before) sundown during

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The following extracts from the minutes of the Sanitary Board are published for general information on Saturday's proceedings:

A meeting was held at the residence of the Sanitary Board at a meeting held in the Board Room on Tuesday, the 29th June, 1897.

Present:—The Hon. the Secretary General Sir James Macdonald, Mr. J. H. McCallan, Major Wm. G. Dempster, the Hon. A. F. McCowan, Mr. Hugh McCallan (Secretary).

The minutes of a meeting held on the 7th June, 1897, were read and confirmed.

It was decided that the following should be the Inspectors of Nuisances during the week ending July 11th, 1st, and 23rd June, 1897, was laid on the table by the 5 members. The return of the various presences of the Inspectors during each such conviction had been obtained, and that fines to the amount of \$236.75 had been indicated.

A return of the Acting Registrar-General's office for the month of April, 1918, was laid on the table. It was noted that the death register during the month of May, 1918, was laid on the table by the Secretary.

The question of creating five public intendants was discussed, and it was agreed that the Acting Registrar-General should ascertain from the Chinese residing in the locality whether it is proposed to or if the first one or whether they have any objections to offer to it.

The re-organization of the market staff was considered. Resolved:—that the Secretary draw up a report on the subject and circulate it among the members.

Resolved:—that the Chairman, the Acting Registrar-General, and the Secretary form a Sub-Committee to make arrangements for the accommodation of the Chinese stallholders and the Chinese stall-holders in the Central Market pending the construction of the new building.

The question of instituting legal proceedings against the Chinese stallholders who were found to be grossly overcrowded and who received warning not to abuse such overcrowding on the 19th of April last, was considered. Resolved:—that in consequence of the above, the Secretary will take the necessary steps to prosecute, under section of Ordinances 7 of 1913, the householders who have been warned to abate overcrowding in their premises.

The necessity of removing the present slaughter-house at Belcher's Point was considered and it was agreed that the most suitable site for the new slaughter-house is on the north side of Mount Davis opposite the Sulphur Channel. It was also agreed that two small slaughter-houses be recommended to be built at Kaulana, one for Hauhōmā and the villages on the east side, and the other for Yauwāli and the villages on the west side of the Peninsula.

The Board then adjourned till 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th July, 1887.

SUPREME COURT

19th July.  
CRIMINAL SESSIONS.  
BEFORE THE HON. J. RUSSELL, ACTING  
CHIEF JUSTICE.  
LARCENY.  
Chas. H. Thompson charged with stealing

property of J. S. Hagen, of the Hon.  
De Sartz.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Hagen, Attorney-General, in the case to the jury, said the prisoner was played at the Hongkong Dispensary but no servant to Mr. Hagen—Mr. Hagen—who would have been in the room at 3.30 p.m. was found there. Prisoner had no business to have gone to Mr. Hagen's room, but said he had taken the watch for safety and had forgotten to return it after having taken it to the room for them to say whether they believed the story or whether they believed him guilty of the offence of which he was accused.

Mr. Hagen said the SS. had evidence to the facts of the robbery and the discovery of the watch, respectively.

In defence the prisoner said that he saw the watch in Hagen's room through the open door, and that he took it to the room to look at it and put it in his pocket for safety. He went home and changed his clothes leaving the watch at home by mistake. As soon as he found out that he had taken the watch to the room he went home for it, and when he returned to the dispensary he found it there.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty.

On prisoner Henry asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed, he replied that he had a mother and a wife who were dependent on him, and that he had a young son who was long they would certainly die while he was in prison. This Lordship would deal fairly with him as he would leave the Coffey and go to his native land.

His Lordship said prisoner's case was a very bad one inasmuch as he held a position of trust and had practically the care of the house. And he had dishonestly trusted a man to take care of the watch and to stand watch. The defenses which he had put forward was an insult to the intelligence of those who were there to try him. He appeared to think that they were fools if he could suppose for a moment that he had been away by such a statement as that he had taken the watch house for safety. He seemed to have given no consideration to the fact that his act might have cost him his life. He had been away by such a statement into account, that it was his act, and men and he therefore sentenced him to two years imprisonment with hard labor.

**THEFT OF CLOTHING**

Xiang Ailing was charged with stealing a jacket, a pair of trousers and several pieces of clothing. The Acting Attorney-General said that on the 3rd inst, a fire occurred in Tank Lung. A Chinese woman who lived close to the saw prison, claiming to be the wife of a Chinese man, came running out of the back of the clothing store. She knew the woman who lived in the house and she had therefore arrested the prisoner, and found a bundle of clothing in her possession. She was a very constable who was on duty, heard cries of "thief" and saw prisoner, struggling with a man. The story of the prisoner was that she had been in the clothing store, and a bundle of clothing away for her. The woman would be killed, and she thought after her experiences and that of the other witnesses they would have to go to the court to clear up the matter.

Xiang Ailing, the man who saw the prisoner, occupying with the clothes, P.O. 205, who were sent the prisoner, and Li Kai, the woman to whom the prisoner was taken, were called as witnesses. They had asked the prisoner to carry the bundle for her, were called as witnesses.

The prisoner denied having stolen the clothing. The court decided to oblige her by carrying the clothing for her.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to four previous convictions. He begged for mercy on the ground that he was a married man and there was no one beside himself to take care of her.

His Lordship said the prisoner did not appear to have shown much consideration for his mother during the past three or four years as during that time he had been in and out of prison four or five times. He was a very good father, but a very bad husband. There were four previous convictions against him, all of which had been dealt with in the Police Court. It was said that a short time previous to his arrest he had been in a quarrel with his wife and had been in the hands of the Police again. He owed him a heavy imprisonment with hard labour for three years, and he warned him that if he was brought before him for a fourth time a much longer punishment would probably be given to him.

THE JURY VERDICT. DEFENDENT.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION.  
Lerng Su was charged with bringing into the

for the purpose of emigration; and further will fraudulently detaining the said Tam A' Tol for the purpose of emigration; and further will fraudulently detaining the said Tam A' Tol against her will.

The jury said that the prisoner was charged with the murder of his wife, and that the evidence was sufficient to prove that he was guilty. The jury found the prisoner guilty of the murder of his wife, and sentenced him to the death of the gallows. The jury also found that the prisoner was a dangerous person, and that he should be kept in prison for the remainder of his life. The jury's verdict was unanimous.

J. Osborn gave evidence as to the examination of the woman before him at the Harbor Master's Office, when defendant claimed compensation as his wife.

Defendant denied having made such a statement. He said he was from Canton in the same boat with her, but he did not bring her down.

The jury unanimously acquitted the defendant.

Chen Akin, who was charged with unlawful

His Lordship gave order that the bail be stretched.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. J. LEACH, ACTING JUSTICE OF THE  
JUDGE.

LANG V. JACKSON.

tain good as his property which have been seized on behalf of Mr. Ling as belonging to Mr. Jackson, his Lordship delivered judgment.

His Lordship said—This is an interloper

Mr. Morrison who interprets that certain goods seized by the bullfin are his property. On 1st June last a writ was issued by the plaintiff for \$130.75. On 10th June judgment was given for the plaintiff in the absence of the defendant, and on 16th June a writ of execution was issued for \$149.30 for the claim and costs of the suit and execution. O

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